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Genoa, October 10.

LEtters from Sicily confirm, that the Marquess de Lede had made a Movement towards the Imperial Army at Messina, but after having viewed the Camp, did not think fit to attack it, and retired directing his March (as was believed) towards Palermo, in order to cover that City, which would be exposed after the Arrival of General Bonneval's Troops. The Siege of the Citadel is carried on vigorously, and the Marquess Spinola makes a very good Defence. On the 18th he made a Sally, but could not dislodge the Besiegers from the Works they had taken; and when the last Advices came away, the Imperialists had taken Post in the Covered Way. It appears the Spaniards look upon the Citadel as lost, for they had imbarked all their useless Cannon on Board the Ships which lye in the Port, in hopes of saving them by that Means, which it will be difficult for them to execute, the Port being blocked up by British Ships of War. Seven of the Transports which sailed from Vado the 29th past with Sir George Byng, have been separated by the bad Weather from the Convoy, five were driven to Leghorne, and two to Spezia; the first soon put to Sea again, and as the Weather has been pretty good since, we suppose the Convoy by this Time arrived in Sicily. The Mountague, a British Man of War commanded by Captain Beverly, sailed from hence To-Day for Vado, having under Convoy a Number of Transports which have been hired here to carry the rest of the German Forces which were not arrived when Admiral Byng sailed; Stores of Provisions are also put on Board them: The Mountague is also to take under her Convoy several Tartans which are to come from France, with Artillery and Stores of Ammunition; and then to sail for Naples; where 2000 Horse are to be taken on Board the fore-mentioned Transports. When Admiral Byng was here, there lay at Vado a small Spanish Ship, which had served as a Packet-Boat between this Place and Sardinia, but the Admiral having Notice that she was armed and fitted for cruising, and that most of her Crew were Genouese, he directed Mr. Davenant, his Britannick Majesty's Envoy, to apply to this State to get her disarmed; the Answer returned to him was, that considering the Respect due to the King of Spain's Flag, they could not take the Men out by Force, but that by other Means they would endeavour to get them off, and put the Ship out of Condition of doing any hurt. The Admiral insisted upon this in a most particular Manner, as foreseeing the Consequences which might happen from a Privateer's being out at Sea when a Convoy of Ships was expected, which in Stress of Weather are often forced to separate, and so become exposed; and he declared, that if the Allies should sustain any Damage from this Ship, the Republick might expect Reprisals would be made. Four Days ago the Spaniards put about 80 or 100 Men aboard this Ship, and she sailed in quest of the French Tartans; and this Morning we had Notice she had taken a Vessel with 600 Barrels of Powder, and had driven another laden with Shot ashore at Diano, a Town belonging to this Republick, a little on this Side of Oneglia. This Evening came Advice, that 15 of our Transports that sailed with Admiral Byng were forced into Civita Vecchia, but that they set sail soon after with a fair Wind for Sicily.

From the Camp at Urgel, Oct. 9. The Enemy having possessed themselves of the Bridge of Montagnan, where some of our Harquebusiers were posted, the Marquess de Bonas marched thither with 10 Companies of Grenadiers. The Enemy were posted on an Eminence to the Number of 200 Foot, 200 Horse, and some Miquelets; he attacked and defeated them, killing about 30 Soldiers and four Officers, and taking 50 Soldiers and three Officers. This Morning our Artillery began to fire at the White Tower, and in about five Hours made a Breach in it; whereupon three Officers with 30 Soldiers who defended it, yielded themselves Prisoners. A Battery is raising against the Castle. The Marshal Berwick will march from hence To-mor-

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